

*Facts about
El Paso and
Adjacent Country.*

Compliments of Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

New Mexico Railway & Coal Company

EL PASO &
NORTHEASTERN
AND . . .

CONSTRUCTING THE



ALAMOGORDO &
SACRAMENTO MT.
RAILW'YS.

—BEST ROUTE TO WHITE OAKS COUNTRY.—

Best route to

The Famous Sacramento Mountains

Where lands are open for homestead entry that will grow more and better potatoes and grain to the acre without irrigation than anywhere else in the country, and find ready sale at high prices.

TRAINS RUN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

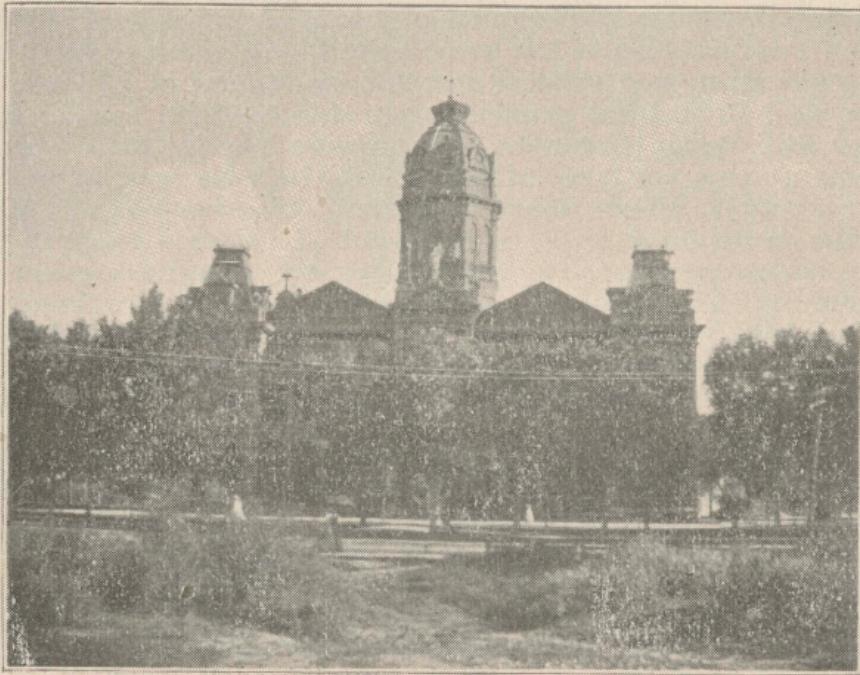
J. A. EDDY,
GENERAL MANAGER.

A. S. GREIG,
GENERAL SUPT.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EL PASO.

In the year of 1827 Don Juan Maria Ponce de Leon, an inhabitant of Paso del Norte (now Juarez, Mexico,) made application to his government for a grant of land on which El Paso now stands. The application was granted and the settlement of El Paso begun. Ponce de Leon was one of the most influential gentlemen in this section during his lifetime. He was a man of means, and had a monopoly as a public carrier with his wagon trains. He was the Huntington of the country of that day. His wife was named Dolores Zozaya, and they had only one child, Maria Josefa Anastacia, who was born in May, 1827. Ponce died July 1, 1852. He raised large fields of corn and wheat on the site of the present city, and cultivated an extensive vineyard on the ground about the court house and to the north. He had adobe round houses built in the plain, in which he kept watchmen to prevent surprise from the Indians, and to which his workmen might repair during the Indian incursions. Outside an occasional raid of Indians there was little to mar the quiet of these little inland settlements, until the Mexican war brought into it the Missouri troops under Col. Doniphan.

During our civil war from 1860-1865, it was alternately occupied by large commands of the confederate and federal troops, and was made a depot of supply and base of operations by the Confederates against New Mexico and Arizona, while it was again held by the federals as a key to the control of these territories. During much of this period it was occupied as a home station and terminus of the eastern and western divisions of the great overland mail and stage system then in operation; thus again early showing that its geographical position was commanding and important. The military, strategic and geographical importance of this point was soon recognized by our government, and as early as 1858 a permanent and important military post was established and has ever since been maintained here.



EL PASO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

CLIMATE.

El Paso has an altitude of 3,764 feet above sea level. Its mean temperature taken at 7 a. m., 3 p. m. and 11 p. m., respectively, is as follows: Jan., 36, 53 and 74; Feb., 41, 60 and 50; March, 45, 67 and 56; April, 51, 75 and 63; May, 60, 85 and 73; June, 69, 92 and 80; July, 73, 93 and 81; August, 70, 89 and 78; Sept., 62, 83 and 72; Oct., 53, 75 and 62; Nov., 41, 61 and 49; Dec., 38, 56 and 46. It has an average of 53 days per annum when the temperature falls below 32 degrees, the freezing point. On only five days in 20 years has the thermometer failed to rise above 32 degrees in the shade. The lowest temperature is always just about daybreak. In Denison's seasonal climatic map of the United States, "the result of condensing 5,000,000 separate signal service observations, El Paso is shown every season of the year to be in 'extreme dryness.'" Dryness is the chief attribute of a good climate for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

In the same map El Paso is shown in the region of lowest percentage of cloudiness, under 30 per cent. In the lowest percentage belt only about one-sixth of New Mexico, not so much of Colorado, and about half of Arizona are included. The average number of cloudy days per annum in El Paso is 29.6 or 2.5 per month. There is not, on an average, one day in the year when the sun is not visible and the nimbus, "which covers the sky in seasons of protracted rain as in easterly storms, and is the proper rain cloud," so common in other sections, is unknown.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, in an article entitled, "Where Shall We Spend Our Winter?" says: "Chart V gives for fourteen stations covering the country most frequented in winter the velocity of the wind at 3 p. m., about the hour at which the wind is at its highest." This chart shows El Paso to have the least wind of the fourteen stations during the winter months. El Paso is not in the norther belt. Of the rainfall 5.08 inches fall in July and August and 2.58 inches in September and October, leaving only about 4 in-

ches for the other 8 months. In so dry a climate neither cold or heat are felt as in damp climates. Sunstroke is unknown. Every night in summer is delightful, while only light overcoats are used in winter. For all the year climate there is none superior to it in the United States, and from September 1 to June 1 it is almost perfect.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

No city excels El Paso in sanitary regulations. Smallpox, diphteria and scarlet fever must be reported to the Board of Health immediately under heavy penalty. They are immediately isolated and are never allowed to spread. Vaccination is compulsory in the public schools and a house to house inspection among the poor with compulsory free vaccination is made every fall.

Hundreds of white children have arrived at puberty and the adult age in El Paso since 1882 when with the arrival of railroads the city commenced to grow, but not one of them who has continued to live in the city has had pulmonary consumption and the disease is rare among negroes and Mexican exceedingly rare in comparison with what it is among these people in damp climates.

Asthma, not complicated with heart disease, is nearly always cured by this climate, and of chronic bronchitis the same may be said.

Malarial troubles are not common. Serious malarial diseases are unknown. The Waring or separate sewer system is in use in nine-tenths of the built up portion of the city. Connection with the sewers is compulsory and cesspools and vaults are not allowed inside the sewer system.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

EL PASO'S WATER SUPPLY.

El Paso's present supply of water for domestic and sewerage purposes is supplied from the Rio Grande river. It is pumped into large tanks, after passing through a filtering process. This water is hard and is said to contain certain medicinal properties.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL DAM.

The purpose of this dam is to store the water of the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, for the irrigation of the fertile valley on both sides of the river, for a distance of 60 miles from El Paso and Juarez, Mexico.

The permanent benefit El Paso and Juarez will derive from the dam is beyond calculation. It is estimated that this inland sea will give the sister cities a water power equal to 50,000 horse power each, besides affording ample irrigation for 200,000 acres of rich valley land, but a fraction of which is now under cultivation on account of the lack of water. With this full acreage under cultivation, counting the product at the low average of \$40 per acre, it would yield annually \$8,000,000, whereas at present, in the absence of water at the proper season, the yield is but from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum. Of the \$8,000,000 produced annually under irrigation, at least \$5,000,000 would be paid out at home for labor, taxes, etc. What acceleration such a stream of gold would give to commerce and manufacturers in the chief city and railroad center of the valley?

THE MOST PROGRESSIVE CITY IN TEXAS.

No city in Texas has taken the stride forward during the last ten years as El Paso. The census show an increase in population of 15,000. During which time it has become a great manufacturing center, an agricultural and horticultural center, a stock-raising center, a distributing point, and educational and church center, and a famous health resort and justly so. It is visited by thousands of tourists every year, some in search of health, others in search of fortune, while others are only in search of diversion and grasp every opportunity available to spend their immense wealth.

El Paso is destined to become, within the next five years, a magnificently built city of 75,000 people of great wealth and culture.

A PLACE FOR INVESTMENTS.

Those who care to read carefully this pamphlet or better, to visit the city of El Paso and give it a personal examination will find that they need nothing further to convince them that it is a city where investments of capital if made, will bring large profits. To the investor it is a city where his money, if placed in loans commands a high rate of interest and is afforded the amplest security; or if placed in realty can be turned over as surely, safely and profitably as the investment is made. Rental property earns large returns on account of the rapidly increasing population. El Paso has no fear of having a boom, it is no longer an infant it does not need to be boomed. Conservative people seeking a safe place for investment come to El Paso. The steady increase in population can easily be sustained on account of the varied resources at hand: cheap coal, copious water supply, timber, stone, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead and the far-famed agricultural, horticultural and grazing lands adjacent to El Paso; reasonably low taxes, cheap lots and a rapidly growing trade tributary.



HOTEL DIEU.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF EL PASO REALTY.

El Paso real estate owners offer to investors inducements of an entirely exceptional character. Notwithstanding the fact that every day brings many strangers to El Paso who buy homes, real estate has not made much advancement in prices. The increase, however, has invariably been of a legitimate character.

Where advance prices have been paid for real estate, the owner improved the property, with valuable rent-earning buildings. The result has been that each sale has enhanced the value of adjoining property. There are instances, however, in which purchasers of down town corners and inside business lots have been offered large bonuses to transfer their contracts to others before the actual completion of the sale.

There is a decided increase in the movement to El Paso of factories, wholesale houses smelters, headquarters for Eastern and Northern factories, Insurance companies, commission companies, mining companies who operate large mines in Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico, which together with the settlement, improvement and general development of the country tributary to El Paso, real estate values will steadily increase.

Conservative people are of the opinion that within the next two years real estate in the wholesale and retail districts of El Paso will double its value without any danger of stagnation and re-action.

At present there are many excellent opportunities for investments. The growing demand for residence houses decreases the number of vacant lots in all parts of the city. A complete system of electric cars will be phenomenal in bringing suburban lots into active demand. Homes can be secured at present on almost any terms to suit the purchaser.



SAN ANTONIO STREET.

SCHOOLS OF EL PASO..

The Public Schools of El Paso are second to none in the state, being brought to their present high state of excellence through the untiring efforts of Supt. Putnam, who is a man of broad education, culture and refinement. He has none of the narrow prejudices of many men, even in similar position to himself, in regard to sex and color. It is talent, honor and industry, he is earnestly striving to cultivate in the head and heart of his pupils, whether they be male or female, black, white or foreigner. There are at present twenty-five rooms including the High School. Each of these rooms are filled to overflowing, many pupils not being able to be accommodated with a seat. This demand for more room in the schools shows the rapidly increasing population of El Paso. Preparations have now begun for the erection of two or more ward schools. The present enrollment is about 1,400 pupils.

In addition to the public schools of El Paso there are several private schools. The Congregational Training school and Theological Seminary, St. Joseph's academy, the Southwestern Business College and School of Mines. The School of Mines being under the supervision of a mineralogist of international repute.

The large Mexican element in El Paso is well supplied with school advantages both public and private. The parochial school has 500 pupils enrolled. This school is supported by the parish board of missions and a subscription of 50 cents a month from each pupil who can afford to pay it. The teachers are Sisters of Lorretto. Besides the American Public schools there is one Mexican ward school.

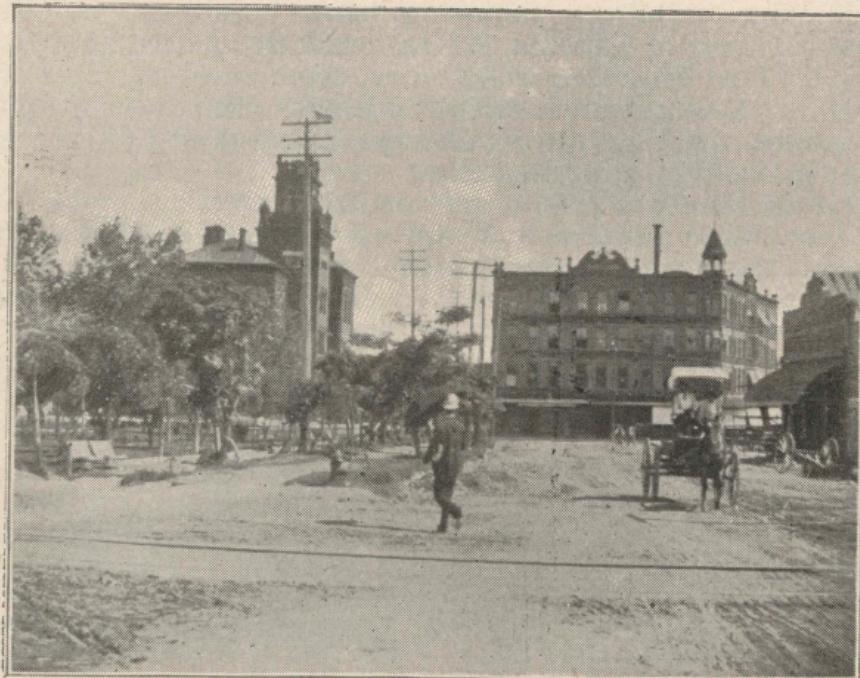
EL PASO AN UP-TO-DATE CITY.

With its \$100,000 office buildings, imposing bank buildings, handsome court house, erected and equipped at a cost of \$175,000, federal building erected at a cost of \$200,000, military post, (Company H) Fort Bliss four miles away, established at a cost of \$750,000, El Paso being the supply point. Modern and well built schools, churches, hospitals and homes, El Paso is strictly up-to-date. She has street railways, miles of well paved and graded streets, gas and electric light plants and sewer mains.

El Paso has only one hotel run exclusively on the American style. The Center Block, Grand Central and Lindell are all large and well kept hotels run on the European plan. Besides the above three is the Francis, a new modern apartment house, numerous small rooming houses, excellent restaurants and private boarding houses. The transfer facilities in El Paso are excellent and charges for transporting baggage and carriage hire are very reasonable. The street railway accommodations will soon be up to the Eastern and Northern cities.

HOTEL DIEU.

Under the management of the Sisters of Charity, Hotel Dieu, a large sanitorium and hospital, is efficiently carried on. It is the largest and best equipped hospital in the Southwest. It was erected in 1894. It is one of the many namesakes of that celebrated hospital in Paris. It has a capacity for about one hundred patients. The halls are large, the rooms high pitched and well ventilated. The building is heated by the hot water process, which is said to be the most sanitary method. The hotel is supplied with elevators, parlors, lounging rooms and a library which contains most of the standard works, many of the best magazines and periodicals. There are two operating rooms, one on the first floor, the other on the top floor (5th floor). Critics say that for modern aseptic appointments and facilities for doing the highest grade of surgical work its superior can not be found in America.



FEDERAL BUILDING AND SHELDON BLOCK.

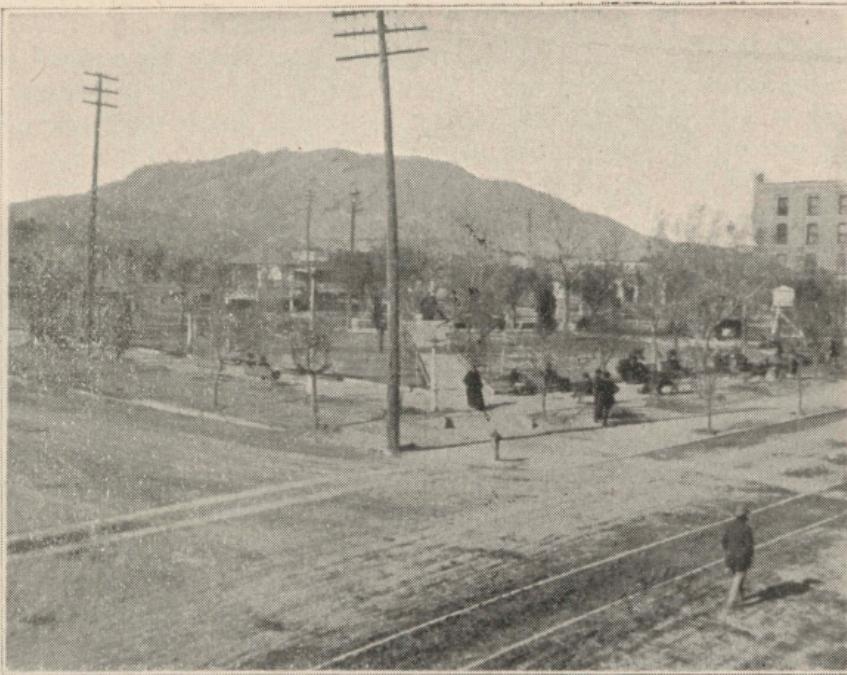
PLACES FOR AMUSEMENT.

Myar's opera house is a well built modern playhouse with an actual seating capacity of 1,000 people. The managers of this theatre furnish for the entertainment and instruction of the El Pasoans, many of the best attractions on the road, both operatic and dramatic, during the entire season beginning in September and closing in June.

THE McGINTY CLUB.

Composed of men in various walks of life, has had much more influence than any other club or private individual in developing the musical talent of El Pasoans, and bringing it up to its present high standard. The McGinty club was organized in 1889 by the business men of El Paso, with D. W. Reckhart as president. Mr. Reckhart has been retained in the same office up to the present time. The club is supported entirely by its members, who are business men. While the object of this club was originally local social enjoyment, it has developed into a musical, historical and scientific club, well known for its hospitable entertainment of private visitors and conventions which come to the Pass City; as many as 2,000 visitors being entertained by the McGinties at one time. They have also developed into a general Bureau of Information about El Paso and vicinity.

During the summer months the plaza is the attraction for public amusements. Twice a week the McGinty band entertains poor and rich alike with free open air concerts, the music being of the very highest order. The plaza is situated in the heart of the business center of El Paso, and while it is a small park it has an ample pavillion and band stand. A very attractive feature of the plaza is the pool containing alligators and gold fish, which swim around and through the rockery and hide themselves behind the vines, ferns and flowers growing from and between the rocks. The plaza is furnished with many comfortable seats for the convenience of visitors.



CITY PARK.

EL PASO AN EXCELLENT PLACE FOR THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

Civilization from the beginning of time has travelled westward and southward. Manufacturing follows slowly but surely in the track. The New England states and the North no longer have the monopoly of the manufactures of the United States. The South has entered the race and bids fair to make the competition lively. Today El Paso, a representative of both the South and West, has many manufactures, which have been located here solely on account of its great natural advantages. For a small city El Paso is well equipped with industries, manufactures, etc. There are two large smelters, employing 2,000 or more people, three machine and boiler works, three round houses, gas and electric light works, three brick yards, five cigar factories and two tanneries, a soap factory, a carriage and wagon factory, two large assaying plants, bottling works, a brewery and three daily papers.

A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

A manufacturing city naturally becomes a great distributing point. Particularly is El Paso a city of importance as a distributing point, its interests being pushed by two states and Mexico. Being a United States port of entry all shipments from Mexico, by teams or the Mexican Central and its branches northwest, must pass through El Paso, thereby insuring, with the rapidly increasing population of the country tributary, with the location of manufacturing concerns in the city, El Paso to be, in the near future, the greatest distributing point in Texas or the southwest.

BANKS!OF EL PASO.

The investments of Northern and Eastern capitalists in El Paso real estate, in cattle, in agricultural and horticultural lands, in various mines adjacent to El Paso, with El Paso the headquarters and great distributing point, together with the joint accumulated earnings, of her own citizens, have made El Paso not only the financial center of Southwestern Texas, but also of New Mexico, old Mexico and Arizona for a distance of from 400 to 600 miles. The First National, the State National and the H. L. Newman bank draw drafts on all the principal cities of Europe and Mexico. Also on Hong Kong and Yokohoma. They pay the highest market price for Mexican money and receive the same on deposit subject to check. These banks are in a solid condition and represent a combined capital stock of more than \$500,000.

There is no disputing the fact that El Paso is fast becoming a newspaper center. There is no town in the United States of 20,000 population which supports as well as El Paso does the daily newspapers and several weeklies. El Paso has three daily papers and one Sunday morning paper. The El Paso Morning Times is a four-column eight page paper, democratic in politics. The El Paso Herald is a six-column eight page afternoon paper republican in politics. The Daily Tribune-Telegraph is a seven-column four page afternoon paper, democratic in politics. The Graphic is a Sunday morning eight page democratic paper.

Many of the famous insurance companies have representatives here. Among the representatives we find Mr. Horace B. Stevens a well known real estate agent representing the following: Insurance Co. of North America, New York Underwriters Agency, New York, and the New York Plate Glass. Mr. Horace B. Stevens is one of our most prominent young business men. He is a large holder of city realty, is agent for the Sheldon Block, is secretary of the El Paso Town Co., is secretary and treasurer of the El Paso Street Railway Co., and is variously otherwise interested.



EL PASO STREET.

EL PASO, A LIVE STOCK AND GRAZING CENTER.

Beyond the Agricultural and Horticultural lands adjacent to El Paso, are extensive plains uplands and mountains, having an altitude of from 3,500 to 7,000 feet which are admirably adapted to stock raising. The climate is free from the effects of cold storms, of drouth, of disease, which are so destructive to many of the cattle districts of the West and Southwest. All the conditions which favor the rapid increase and growth of cattle, sheep and other live stock are to be found here. The grasses are of great variety and peculiar excellence, due to the elevation above the sea, which gives life, vitality and coolness to the atmosphere. The mountain ranges will, at all seasons of the year, afford the best of beef. The facilities for marketing stock, procuring supplies and labor for the ranch are excellent, probably none better are to be found. The seven railroads focused at El Paso have excellent facilities for hauling live stock, and on account of so much competition, low rates for shipment are always obtained. All the conditions for the successful breeding and fattening of live stock, and for making El Paso the center of an immense live stock interest, exist here. No portion of the world can rival this district in the profitable raising of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and goats.

The table lands are most prolific in a variety of herbage suitable for all classes of animals but especially for sheep. During the winter they afford a supply of pasture so abundant that additional food is not required. There is not a day in the year in which cattle and sheep cannot find sufficient food of a proper kind to keep their digestive organs in a healthy condition. No person of ordinary intelligence need be told that stock raising is profitable, for the fact is patent on every side.

EL PASO'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Adjacent to El Paso in the Rio Grande Valley seems to be particularly adapted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, the most favorable conditions of soil and climate existing. There are not many products of the temperate zone which are not raised here in abundance and perfection.

Wheat, oats, barley, corn and rye yield as much to the acre as in any of the states.

GRASSES.

Johnson, alfalfa, Bermuda, timothy and millet grow exceedingly well in the Rio Grande Valley, also in the valley adjacent to El Paso on the North, South and West. Johnson grass has large vigorous roots, which run deep and spread rapidly, which makes it particularly adapted to the soil and climate. It reaches a height of from three to six feet, and is considered the most nourishing grass for cattle to be found. Millet is estimated to yield from three to four tons per acre. Alfalfa grows very vigorously here and may be cut four times each year aggregating seven to nine tons to the acre. Its roots extend to great depths which insures its adaptability to the climate. The raising of this grass is a very remunerative industry. It is the best of food for stock, hogs and chickens. Bermuda grass is peculiarly adapted for lawns and parks. It requires very little water, grows quickly and thick, and when kept trimmed closely it presents the appearance of dark green velvet.

VEGETABLES.

There are very few farms near El Paso without highly cultivated gardens. All common garden vegetables grow, seemingly without effort, and in an abundance. El Paso is a ready market for all kinds of garden stuff, poultry and eggs, which always brings a high price.

HORTICULTURAL LANDS.

Agricultural lands are not always adapted to horticultural pursuits, but one of the grandest exceptions known is in the soil adjacent to El Paso which grows in the greatest of abundance, large apples of almost every variety and of a very delicious flavor, many varieties of peaches, plums, apricots, almonds and prunes.

The old "mission grape" small and sweet and of a dark purple hue, known over the South and West as the El Paso grape, grows to great perfection here. One acre of valley land which contains 1,000 vines will readily bring \$1,500. The grape industry pays exceedingly well here and although in its infancy yet there are shipped every year from El Paso to Eastern points from ten to twenty thousand baskets of grapes of various varieties.

The light and red wines of the Rhine and Bordeaux, and the heavier Burgundy, port, sherry, and with sufficient age even a good Maderia are produced by home manufacturers. Grapes have been grown here for two hundred years and are unexcelled for lusciousness of flavor and richness. They are free from blight and the attack of small insects and disease so destructive to the vineyards of Europe, and very damaging often to California. Connoisseurs say that wine made from grapes in the Rio Grande Valley adjacent to El Paso, give promise of becoming as fine as the wine of France and Spain.

This valley is destined to become the greatest raisin producing country in the world. It is an acknowledged fact that the largest and most delicious raisins in the world are made from the muscat grape. The climate of El Paso renders the process of curing grapes whereby the best flavor is retained, a perfect success. At the time when the labors of the vineyard closes, the atmosphere is perfectly clear and scarcely a cloud is upon the horizon for weeks, thereby securing ample time for the drying of the grapes in the sun, the sweating process to be passed through, and lastly packed ready for shipment.

A RAILROAD CENTER.

El Paso occupies a position as fortunate as unique, being situated on the border between Texas and Mexico, and being a United States port of entry. El Paso is the gateway to the gold and silver fields of Mexico, as well as to their farming and fruit lands. El Paso is certainly the railroad center of Southwest Texas, having five grand trunk lines and two branch lines and other trunk lines running this way, with no town nearer than 600 miles to compete with her for the honor. There are no railroad entrances from the South or East to New Mexico, Arizona or California except through the Pass City. The railroads have practically made El Paso what she is today, a city of 20,000 intelligent, thrifty people, whice city will eventually become the greatest manufacturing and distributing point in Texas or the Southwest. The seven railroads entering El Paso are named in the order in which they were built:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from the North	- - - - -	1880
Texas & Pacific, from the east	- - - - -	1880
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, from the east	- - - - -	1880
Southern Pacific, from the west	- - - - -	1881
Mexican Central	- - - - -	1882
Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific, from El Paso S. W. 165 miles	- - - - -	1897
El Paso & Northeastern, from El Paso 92 miles N. E.	- - - - -	1898

**THE PACIFIC COAST LIMITED,
VIA
THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**

THE PACIFIC COAST LIMITED, a new and natty train is attracting the attention of tourists desiring a summer route for winter travel. The Pacific Coast Limited runs via El Paso, Fort Worth and Texarkana over the Southern Pacific, Texas and Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago and Alton, traversing a route remarkable for its equable climate and absence of high altitudes. The equipment of the Pacific Coast Limited consist of Buffet Library car, containing gentlemen's buffet, reading and smoking room, bath room, barber shop and library; Ladies' Compartment car, with commodious parlor and large observation windows. Compartments may be occupied singly or en suite. Double Drawing Room Sleeping cars of the best Pullman make are next in line and these are followed by a superb Dining Car wherein meals are served a la carte. The service and cuisine will be maintained at a high standard.

The entire train is vestibuled, gas lighted and steam heated. It is the most thoroughly up-to-date train between California and Chicago.

The Texas & Pacific railroad reached El Paso from New Orleans, a distance of 1,160 miles in 1880. Until its advent El Paso, so far as Texas was concerned, cut no figure whatever in the affairs of the state. Due credit is given by El Pasoans to the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company for opening up a vast wilderness of 600 miles or more, east of El Paso.

which now consists of highly cultivated orchards, vineyards and gardens adjacent to El Paso, while farther east on the line there are a large number of well built towns, large stock farms, cotton and grain fields. This road offers shippers and travellers on its line advantages that can not be excelled by any road running into Texas. This boon to El Paso has been the direct cause of coal, salt and gypsum mines being opened up and developed into big paying companies. This road passes through the southern part of the far-famed Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains. It is said that "the Fathers, 1734, en route from Santa Fe set up 'stakes' with buffalo heads that others might follow the trail, hence the name 'Staked Plains.'" In the Rio Grande Valley 11 miles east of El Paso, in El Paso county, is the old town of Ysleta, which was the county seat of El Paso county in 1878. The descendants of the natives still cultivate the land, and they claim that they had a well built town as early as the 12th century and that Ysleta was built 200 years before the arrival of the Spaniards, and that they have had 500 years of municipal government.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad is building elegant chair cars to be used on the entire length of their line. A porter will be furnished for each car whose services are free to all patrons of the road.

B. F. DARBYSHIRE,
S. W. P. A., El Paso, Texas.

E. P. TURNER,
G. P. T. A., Dallas, Texas,

THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

The Santa Fe Route is the most important trans-continental line in America. It is the direct through line from Chicago to San Francisco from St. Louis to Texas points. Its policy has been very progressive, and it has been a great factor in the up-building of El Paso. The country adjacent to El Paso along the Santa Fe route north from El Paso in Texas and New Mexico is unsurpassed for variety and fertility of soil. All the land along the route is the property of private individuals. Large tracts of land are owned by cattlemen who use it for grazing purposes, the stock-raising business being one of the most important businesses of this section of New Mexico. The Santa Fe Railway Company owns large copper and silver mines and extensive coal fields in Texas and New Mexico, which at present are leased to Northern corporations, who are operating them on a large scale. This road is of material benefit to El Paso as it opened up the country to the North, thereby assisting El Paso to become the greatest distributing city in all Texas, a mining, manufacturing and stock-raising center.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This road forms the connecting link between the United States and Mexico. It is one of the most celebrated roads on the continent for that reason, and because of the wonderful scenery through which it passes and the many historic points of interest along its lines. The road was incorporated and constructed in 1882, and opens up to Mexico a splendid market for its products, as well as furnishing this country with a large and lucrative commercial market. The value of this road to Texas in general and El Paso in particular can not be over estimated. The main line runs from El Paso to Mexico City, a distance of 1,224 miles and embracing the most fertile and productive regions in Mexico. It is a great factor in bringing between that country and our own commercial relations which can not but prove reciprocally advantageous. El Paso has already felt these advantages and [today we must acknowledge that a great part of our commerce is due to the Mexican Central.

MEXICO'S GARDEN SPOT.

BROUGHT TO EL PASO'S DOORS BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SIERRA MADRE LINE.

The recent completion of the SIERRA MADRE LINE, (R. G., S. M. & P. Ry.,) to Casas Grandes, Chia., Mexico, 152 miles to the Southwest, and at the eastern base of the Great Sierra Madre Range, has opened a wonderfully resourceful region to the growing trade of the progressive city of El Paso. The numerous new and thriving industries along the line of this road are already contributing largely to the city's commercial interests.

The inviting fields of the vast domain known as the Casas Grandes country, offer to American energy and capital opportunities found only in Mexico, and though progressive immigrants from the United States are rapidly taking advantage of the favorable conditions existing there, Western Chihuahua is yet practically in a virgin state. The success with which several hundred miners from the cold Northwestern States are operating in the wealth of mineral surrounding Casas Grandes, demonstrates the fact that in the language of these men, it is beyond doubt the Mining Region of the World.

Here the stock raiser finds interminable grassy plains, the farmer expansive fertile valleys, the lumberman extensive untouched pine forests, and the miner who does not become enthused by merely visiting this country is not a miner.

For the tourist it is a new Switzerland, and for the sportsman an unqualified paradise. In almost every stream flows pure mountain spring water, while the dense vegetation peculiar to this altitude and climate is a veritable feast for the eye.

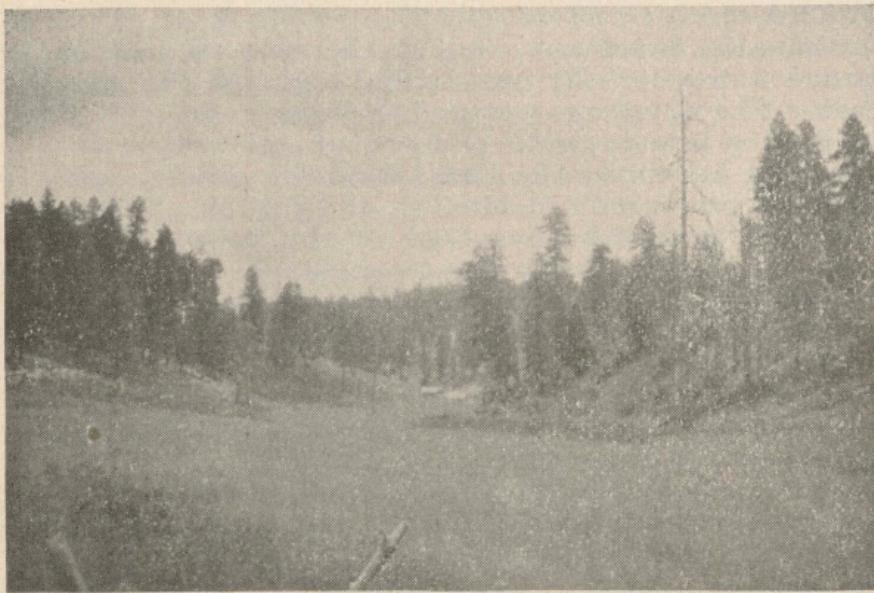
Progressive men in search of business openings are finding what they want by visiting Casas Grandes.

For further facts call on or address:

JNO. P. RAMSEY,
General Manager, El Paso, Tex.

J. T. LOGAN,
General Traffic Agent, El Paso, Tex.

The White Oaks Route, Comprises the El Paso & Northeastern and the Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Railway.



in the timber on the upper reaches of the Sacramento mountains. The Alamogordo Improvement Company owns the townsite. They are constructing modern houses and cottages, hotel, club houses and business blocks. It has a park, half a mile long

This railroad company promises to be second to none in developing the country adjacent to El Paso and making her the greatest distributing point in the Southwest. The road is completed from El Paso Northeast to the magic city of Alamogordo, New Mexico. This city less than three months old has a population of 500 people, and lies at the base of the Sacramento mountains at an elevation of 4,300 feet.

The Alamogordo Lumber Company have a saw mill and box factory erected here with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day and gives employment to a large number of men at the mills and

planted with trees. Drinking water is supplied by pipe line from the cool overflowing springs of the Sacramento mountains unsurpassed in quality.

This section is destined to become the greatest fruit country in the west, and when it becomes generally known that the lands on this road and its mountain branches are open for homestead entry that a home may be secured for the small sum of \$16.00 by conforming to certain requirements of the land department at Washington; it will not be a question of years but months until every acre will be entered. The railroad company have no interest in these lands except to get a thrifty class of settlers on them. This country will soon be a close competitor with the country adjacent to El Paso along older lines in supplying El Paso commission firms with produce for the northern and eastern markets. There exists some of the finest orchards in the United States in these mountains and the valleys surrounding them at present.

In the foothill valley irrigation is used, on the irrigation is not needed the rainfall being more than sufficient and no failure from drouth has ever been known.

COAL FIELDS.

At Salado, 80 miles north of Alamogordo are located the extensive and excellent coal properties of the New Mexico Railway & Coal Co. These coal fields will supply El Paso, Mexico and part of Arizona with excellent fuel at reasonable figures before the close of 1899. This coal is said to be of a very superior quality and the short down hill haul from the mines to El Paso is greatly in its favor.

All along the west front of the Sacramentos and on up to White Oaks the richest mining section in the west awaits the prospector and investor. Already large ore dumps are patiently being held until the iron horse reaches a reasonable distance. It will require three times the smelting capacity El Paso now has to handle ores off this line.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

St. Joseph's academy is conducted by the Sisters of Loretto and the pupils are under their personal care and attention. At this Academy may be enjoyed the delightful climate for which El Paso is noted, while at the same time the pupil may pursue any or all the branches of a thorough literary and polite education. Pupils may enter at any time during the year but they will find it to their personal advantage to be present from the beginning of the session. Pupils are received without distinction of creed. No influence is used to change the religious opinion of non-Catholics. Parents desiring to place their children where they will enjoy a health-restoring climate with all the home comforts possible, and at the same time give them all the advantages of an education, which will prepare them for any position in life will do well to send them to this excellent institute. There are also in contemplation a large Methodist college and a Catholic college.

CHURCHES.

El Paso is not behind time when it comes to the matter of churches. All the prominent religious denominations have representative churches as follows: The M. E. Church, the M. E. Church South, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, and a prospective synagogue to cost from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

El Paso also has a Young Men's Christian Association with library, reading-rooms and gymnasium.

The English and Spanish Conservatories of Music together with the many competent private instructors of voice culture and piano keeps the above named churches well supplied with excellent music.

EL PASO REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EL PASO.

Possibly no corporation or company has done any more in the way of advancing the general interests of the city than this company. It was incorporated in 1886 with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company controls part of the largest and most beautiful residence part of El Paso. Their residence property is high, well drained and nicely located, the prospective electric street car line will run through it. The company have spared neither time nor money in growing trees, grading and otherwise beautifying the streets, as well as erecting substantial and modern homes. Their property is supplied with all modern conveniences as well as health precautions, including electric lights, water mains and sewer connections. In every way possible to promote the development of the city this company has taken an active part. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Coles, the local manager of this company in El Paso, parties have secured homes, who had never thought it possible to be able to pay for a home. The result of such opportunities offered by this company is the large number of permanent residents who own their own homes and take pride in beautifying them. No one is too poor to own a home if he can afford to pay rent.

The officers of this company are all men of money and progress. The well known firm of Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, of Colorado Springs, Col., are the principal owners. The officers are: Directors, C. M. Williams, Ernest H. Every, Chas. Thurlow, Colorado Springs, Col.; W. H. Long, A. P. Coles, El Paso, Texas. C. M. Williams, Prest., Ernest H. Every, Vice-Prest., A. P. Coles, Sec'y. P. O. Box 126. Office Bronson Block Oregon St.

CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.

A CORPORATION OF WHICH EL PASO IS JUSTLY PROUD.

The benefits derived by El Paso from this great enterprise can not be over-estimated. Not only does the El Paso Smelting Works furnish an outlet for all the ore that is mined, but also gives employment to 500 men, with a pay roll of \$50,000 a month. The company was incorporated in 1887. The capital stock is \$3,500,000. The officers are Mr. Aug. R. Meyer, of Argentine, Kas., president; Mr. N. Wilheeull, New York, vice-president. The works are located about four miles north of the city and are the most complete in the country being provided with the most modern and best approved machinery and appliances known to the industry. They are located on the Santa Fe R. R., and have connections with the other roads entering El Paso. The company purchases ore, bullion and all kinds of furnace products for which they pay the highest market prices. This company has proved a great boon to El Paso and the surrounding country. It is a market for every ore producing mine for miles about, and has been the greatest factor in the upbuilding of this city's material welfare. Besides the Smelting Works here and in Mexico, the company operates a large refinery at Argentine, where the bullion secured here is sent to be refined. This company is one of the richest as well as the most progressive in the state and their plans are models of modern invention and mechanical skill. The works at El Paso are under the management of Mr. H. R. Simpson, who is highly respected by all who know him.

Besides the El Paso Smelting Works the Mexican Ore Co., operates Sampling Works at Chihuahua, Sabinal, Jimenez, Parral, Guanaceví and Pachuca, Mexico. General Office Mexican Ore Co., Calle de Gante 14, City of Mexico. Leon P. Feustmann, Mgr.

CAMPBELL REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1886.

Even a casual observer will not fail to see from reading the history of El Paso that her progress has been at the expense of outside capital in the hands of far-sighted men. Early in the year of 1886 several prominent and wealthy men of St. Louis bought all the land in what is now the City of El Paso except the original town-site of Franklin, by which name the present town of El Paso was for many years known. The present company still controls much of their original plat.

The company is now composed of the following enterprising men: B. F. Hammett, formerly of St. Louis, is the president and general manager of the company and a resident of El Paso. A more enterprising citizen can not be found in any town. He is one of the leaders in every movement started for the improvement of the city. The other members of the company are: Jos. Rankin, of St. Louis, vice-president; F. G. Flannigan, Sec'y, and R. H. Dreyer, Asst. Sec'y., both of St. Louis. The stockholders are also Missouri people: Ex-Gov. Faancis, J. C. Van Blarcom, Thos. Rankin, Mrs. B. F. Hammett, Mrs. Talmage, Preston Roberts and B. F. Hammett.

One of the latest improvements made by this company was the erection of "The Francis," a large and strictly up-to-date apartment house. It is named in honor of Ex-Gov. Francis, of Missouri.

Parties desiring homes can make arrangements to suit themselves with this company for paying for them. As small amounts as \$15 a month will be accepted in paying for a home. They sell you a lot on time, build you a house and let you pay for it by the month.

THE JUAREZ COMPANY.

SMELTING CAPACITY, 3 100-TON FURNACES—CONCENTRATING, 200 TONS PER DAY—SAMPLING CAPACITY, 500 TONS PER DAY.

The above named company, recently organized and composed of local and New York city capitalists, with one or two home people on the directorate, have about completed the construction of their concentrating plant and smelter, and are now in the market for business.

The works are located on the line of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific railway, two miles from Ciudad Juarez, just across the river from El Paso. The plant is a large one and has been built for the two-fold purpose of transacting a general commercial and smelting business, and with the object of assisting the development of the richly mineralized country contiguous to the R. G., S. M. & P. R. R. now in operation from El Paso to Guaynopus and Guerrero in the state of Chihuahua, Mex. This territory embraces the famous Corralitos, Yaqui and other districts, rich in gold and silver bearing ores, and noted for the number and producing qualities of their mines.

The Juarez Company have established a plant of more than ordinary capacity, and it is their purpose to make the works in equipment second to none. The result has already been felt in the immense impetus given to development work on mines located and encouragement given to prospecting of numerous localities heretofore travelled only by the Indian.

The directorate of the company are men of known energy and ability and have shown their faith in the increased growth of the mining interest of the Corralitos and Yaqui districts by the expenditure of a large amount of money. They have ample capital and the establishment of the smelter and concentrating plant insures increased prosperity and rapid development of a country of untold wealth and richness in the precious metals, the converting of which, from the veins of the stratified rock to bars of gold, silver, copper, lead and other ores, will be the business of the Juarez Company.

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